

# THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

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## OFFICIAL NOTICES, &c.

The French minister, his excellency HENRI DE NEUVILLE, and his lady, arrived at their former residence in this city, on Wednesday evening last, from New-York.

On the 5th inst. at Milledgeville, general JOHN CLARKE was elected governor of the state of Georgia, for two years, vice William Rabun, deceased.

It is stated that Gen. Jackson will visit Washington this winter, in the expectation that the report of the Senate may be called up.—Boston paper.

The ship Juno has lately sailed from New-York for Madeira. Passenger, J. H. Marsh, Esq. American Consul to that Island.

The U. S. brig Enterprize, lieut. Kearney arrived at New-York, Nov. 12. from a cruise in the Gulf of Mexico, last from the Balize, in 14 days—Brig Com. Barry, of Philadelphia, sailed from the latter place in co. 28th ult. for New-York. Lieut. D. Taylor, of the navy, commander of the U. S. Revenue Cutter Alabama, died at sea, with the fever, about 1st of Oct. in the Bay of Mexico,

The Building intended for the use of the Bank of the United States (says the Phila. Gaz. of Nov. 13.) has progressed with such rapidity, that a frame temporary roof has already been raised over the walls, under which the workmen will be able to prosecute their labours during the whole of the winter.

As is usual on raising occasions, the workmen were treated with a dinner.

USEFUL INFORMATION—The Circular lately issued from the Treasury Department, to the Collectors, Naval Officers, and Surveyors of the United States, may afford important information to masters of vessels, who have been generally under the impression, that if they had their foreign inward manifests ready to deliver to the Revenue Officer when demanded, that nothing more is required by law.—The construction of the Treasury Department, however, makes it obligatory on them to have their manifests completely made out before they arrive within four leagues of the coast—consequently if a master of a vessel should be boarded by a Revenue Officer the moment after he comes within that limit, and he has not his manifest made out complete, he will incur the penalty of the law

## EDITOR'S CABINET.

Washington, November 20.

The *National Intelligencer* of the 18th inst., contains the following *rebutte* of the Bostonian editors. It is certainly merited, with, perhaps, two exceptions; that of the *Boston Yankee* and the *Patriot and Independent Chronicle*: for when the illegal *British* orders in council were enforced against our trade, the Boston federal prints, the *Centinel* in particular, were not in such a hurry for warlike measures. But, nevertheless, it seems harsh to *smob* the gentlemen in this manner, especially when we consider how dull the times have been for a long while in the newspaper way. This seizure by lord Cochrane is the *only piece of fun* the printers have had in that quarter since the Hartford Convention; and that is the reason, we infer, that they are so uncommonly *noisy*. Seriously speaking, however, we are persuaded Cochrane has been guilty of the outrage, because it is consonant to the general violence of his character.

"The editors of the Boston newspapers, partaking, no doubt, of the general feeling in that quarter, appear to be much incensed at the robbery, as it is termed, committed by Admiral Cochrane, under the Chilean flag, on the property of an American merchant, which was unfortunately placed within his grasp: the fruits of which seizure were distributed among his crews, without even the formality of a trial. They invoke the government to resent the insult offered to our flag by seizing money found under it, without a pretence even of a violation of my Lord's paper blockade.

"There can be no doubt but the government will give its attention to the incident. But, before the national arm is stretched to resent it, the affair must be understood in all its circumstances. It is not to be taken for granted that Lord Cochrane has wantonly committed an outrage, which it would be so easy to punish. We hope that this matter will not be permitted to embroil us in a quarrel with the South American governments, or any of them. If Lord Cochrane has unjustly seized this money, doubtless he will be induced to refund it, or his government will for him. At least, let us hear before we strike. We have done that in the case of injuries of a more flagrant character, but of the same nature, received from the monarchical governments of the Old World. We see no reason for taking a different course when the question relates to the independent governments of the Western Hemisphere."

Lieut. LAZARUS, of the army, has received orders to proceed from Eastport (where he was stationed) to Boston, and thence to Mobile, with his regiment.

## BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

This institution, which has been so much the topic of censure with certain prints, possesses, it is obvious, a two-fold character.

1st. As it respects its public utility.

2d. As it regards the interests of the stockholders.

As an institution producing useful consequences to the people, what has been its effects? This is an important question.

It is evident to us, that one great benefit which has resulted from its establishment is, *the prevention of an inundation of depreciated paper-money.*

Acting as a *preventive*, it has hindered the over-issues of notes by the state banks.—Hence their clamor.

As a *preventive*, it has obstructed the ruinous speculations of wildly-calculating individuals, and by that means preserved to the labouring classes of the community a greater portion of the fruits of their industry. Hence the clamor of the speculators against it.

It may be alleged that it has not furnished a general currency. But it would have done so had it not been counteracted by the state-banks: And at this moment, what there is of a *general currency*, is produced by the operations of the Bank of the United States.

In no instance has it refused specie for its notes, at the offices where it has promised to pay.

It has been said that this Bank has not been sufficiently accommodating. And this brings us to the view of the second aspect of its character, namely, the interest of the stockholders.

The Bank, in the first instance, had been badly, and even *treacherously* managed. The direction was changed. Great losses had been sustained. What, then, in *simple honesty*, remained to be done? What would an *honest man*, under similar circumstances have resorted to, in order to save his establishment from ruin? Why, it is clear, there was but one way in which to act; and that was—

To call in its credits—

To curtail its discounts; in other words, to lessen the extent of its business.

Does not every prudent man, in the same situation, act in like manner?

To be sure he does.

What is it, then, that certain writers ask of the Bank, and of its directors?

On the one hand we hear outcries for new loans.

On the other, it is proclaimed that the Bank has already loaned too much.

In a third direction, malediction succeeds to malediction, and allegation to allegation, that the Bank corrupts society, and that it is ruined.

Now, all these things cannot be proper and true.

If the bank can, with propriety, make new loans, then it cannot have loaned too much; and if it has loaned too much, it ought not at present to loan more.

Again; if it has corrupted society how can it be ruined? for, in order to successful corruption, the corrupting principle must be paramount; and if it be ruined, it cannot be effective in any shape.

Destroy the Bank of the United States tomorrow, there must be another one of the same kind.

We say there *must*—because, if you want a *general currency* you must have recourse to that which can alone produce a general currency.

Can two hundred state banks—independent of each other—depreciating each other—refusing to honor each other's notes—can they furnish a general currency?

Never.

Nothing can effect the desired object but Bank of the United States. The state banks may *aid*: But standing *alone*, they would throw the whole business of the community into confusion.

The establishment of an uniform currency is *peculiarly* the duty of the national legislature—of Congress. The states cannot legally coin money: They can make nothing but gold and silver a lawful tender in the payment of debts. How, therefore, can they establish a currency, either uniform or general? They cannot do it. It can only be done by a national bank, issuing notes, and redeeming them on demand, as the present Bank of the United States does, in gold and silver.

There is no real money known to the laws of the Union, or to any state of the Union, except it be the money of the United States. The States have however, substituted a depreciated, local currency, by granting bank charters, for the true money of the nation; and in that way they have violated the federal constitution.

This false money is a fraud of the same kind as that which would be practised by selling with false weights and measures. Knaves gain, and honest people lose, the *differences*.

On the 15th instant, the notes of all the solvent banks in the District of Columbia were, in the City of Baltimore, at one per cent. below par. Suppose the merchants of

the District, had been compelled, on that day, to remit 100,000 dollars for goods, &c. to that city, and had no other money but the notes of the local banks; they would, in that case, have had to transmit 101,000 dollars, thereby paying away for nothing, 1,000 dollars. This is but a small example. What must it be with country bank notes, many of which, in Baltimore, on the same day, were at a discount of 3, 4, 5, 10, and 15 per cent! Thousands and thousands of dollars, have been thus lost to country traders, and, from a natural reaction, by country purchasers, which, had the bank of the United States had fair play, and been allowed to establish a general currency, would not have been lost to individuals.

Seeing, then, that there can be no uniform currency without a national Bank, what reasonable motive can there be for opposing it? None. The *Aurora*, inventive in its malice, has not, in the hundreds of columns which it has published on the subject, given one substantial reason for its dissolution. The empty vapourings of that ridiculous writer, *Brutus*, are, in a serious point of view, beneath even active contempt. The only vigor in his pieces is their venom, and that is more of slaver than of genuine poison.

Are we not justified in believing that the *Aurora* is employed, by some rich speculator behind the curtain, by some one already gorged with wealth, who wishes to be still richer—that the *Aurora* and its *Brutian* adjunct are employed, to hunt down the stock of the Bank of the United States, in order that it may become the prey of that greedy speculator, at a reduced price?

These are not times in which things should be pulled to pieces. When royal Europe combines, republican America should unite. The states of the union should adhere to each other with increased affection. What have we all, or any, of us at stake, but a common interest. The derangement of our currency affects both private and public interest; both domestic and foreign credit. Whatsoever is for the public good, may be proposed without acrimony; it will then be listened to with complacency. But if, from day to day, scurrilous scribblers assail the constituted authorities with vague declamation and violent propositions of scandalous nostrums, what remains to be done but to treat them according to their merits, by causing them to be laughed at for their folly, and by sharply flogging them for their indecorum?

We continue to be diverted with *Brutus* in the *Aurora*. He opens all the incidents in the

life of his old namesake. He says, that "Detraction follows his footsteps, like the stealthy shadow of death." This is to match the ghost that visited the Roman Brutus before the battle of Philippi. Go on, brave actor; if you will not drown in ink, you may hang in buckram.

Alluding to the eulogium bestowed upon Mr. Cheves, by the committee of the stockholders of the Bank of the United States, the veritable Brutus says to him, "if it is true, the compliment will not benefit you; for mankind are too envious to suffer merit to flourish without detraction." As the amusing Mr. Noah says, "Are you there, Mr. Brutus?" After the expression of such a sentiment, who will wonder that this writer defames Mr. Cheves by the yard, and that the conscientious Mr. Duane prints for him?

We have read of an Indian tribe, whose dogs were so lank and feeble, that they had to lean against a post for fear of falling down when they barked. This appears to be the case with *Brutus*. He is compelled to lean upon the *Aurora*. A frail stick, and not to be relied on.

Mr. Duane disclaims all intimacy with the editor of the "Democratic Press." The *dumb show*, however, goes on as usual, we suppose. What ogling! The tender creatures!

The *Kentucky Reporter* appears to doubt of success in the course it has hitherto held with respect to South American patriotism, begins to tack about, and strives to excite western jealousies against administration. By the way, did not general Washington say something about frowning indignant upon such politicians?

John William Polidori, M. D. in a letter addressed to the editor of the London Morning Chronicle, of the 24th of September, 1819; acknowledges himself the author of the *Vampyre*, which had been attributed to lord Byron, but confesses that he stole the idea of the story from his lordship. It is diverting to find that this Dr. Polidori was over-reached by his bookseller.

*United States Bank Stock.*—A sale of 70 shares (says the Phil. Franklin Gaz. Nov. 13,) was made yesterday afternoon at 95 1-4; sales this forenoon at 96: In New-York yesterday, 96 1-2 offered, 97 1-2 asked.

On the evening of the 12th instant, Mr. Cooper, the actor, received at his benefit in New-York, 1200 dollars. Mr. and Mrs. Bartley, for their two benefits, on other evenings, upwards of 1700 dollars.—*Hard times!*



## A VOICE FROM THE WEST.

We received, yesterday, a letter from a person in Ohio, subscribed "Liberty," and dated at Cincinnati, the 5th of November instant. The writer of it acknowledges himself the author of a piece under the same signature, inserted in the "Liberty Hall and Cincinnati Gazette," of the 30th of October last, concerning the seizure of the money of the Bank of the U. S. by the Auditor of Ohio. Mr. Liberty takes great freedom with us, and deeply complains of our having misrepresented him in some strictures which we made a short time ago upon parts of that curious performance; concluding with a request that we "will either republish the article signed 'Liberty,' and let our readers judge for themselves, or that we will honorably, and 'in accordance with upright principles, explain and acknowledge the misrepresentation.'" Placed in this predicament, we can only say, with Mr. Patrick Ponsonby, "touch my honor, touch my life;" so, ladies and gentlemen, make way for Mr. Liberty, of Liberty Hall, in propria persona, and at full length; for here he is!

## FROM THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE.

"The recent collection on behalf of the state of Ohio, of the penalty incurred by the United States' Bank, for keeping its two branches open in defiance of the state law, is an event, calculated to afford the friends of personal liberty and equal rights, and of state privileges, much satisfaction: as it is an effective step in resisting the encroachments of the general government under the plea of constructive and incidental or implied powers, against the plain language of the constitution, as understood by plain men, as well as the want of any plain or express grant of the power to create corporations by the U. States government. It is true we have a long-winded, jesuitical discourse, that admits there is no grant in express terms of a power to charter a bank; but endeavors to reconcile its existence by constructive explanations, and from the reason that it is expedient, and necessary to accommodate those persons who administer the general government; by acquiescing in the measure; because, forsooth, they have seen fit to adopt it. When the people adopted the constitution of the United States, they adopted it from necessity and for their own benefit, not to indulge the caprice of their servants. They restricted their powers, because they wished to remain free. They went on the principle that the government was created for their use and benefit. It did not enter into their intentions to create a government who should become their masters and do whatever they found convenient to gratify their lust of wealth, or power, or fame. They expected those men who accepted offices were to encounter toil and inconvenience in performing their duty.—For power always corrupts; there is always a great disposition in men clothed with office to overleap those bounds which are prescribed to them: hence a recurrence to first principles is necessary, and this event will produce it. The friends of Ohio ought not to be alarmed; they have the good will of

the great mass of people in the U. States; and if they are disposed to resist such principles as the United States government is advancing as to their powers, this step is necessary and proper. They have the stake in their own hands, and possession is nine points of the law.

By the constitution, no state can be sued: hence the bank must prosecute Mr. Harper and his two friends, as individuals, as trespassers, and for damages. They acted under a regular warrant from the state—there is no statute law of the United States that would punish them criminally; and all courts and juries are bound to look at the disposition and moving principle of an act, as well as the act itself; and in this case, we apprehend, they would find no criminal intention, but an erroneous one at the worst. Hence, they could only find them trespassers, acting under the form, but not in the true power of the law, and subject them for damages.—They are said not to be able to pay much; hence, if they were committed to jail, they would take the benefit of the act, and get clear most probably, and leave the bank in the lurch.

But there is a right, and probably would be an appeal to the U. States supreme court; and it should be kept in mind that courts often vary in their decisions—hence arises the glorious uncertainty of the law. Courts are always increasing in knowledge; they find often that their principles cannot be carried through, and they alter them.—In this case the principle would present itself in an entire new view. The state has got the money; and as it cannot be sued, nor the auditor either, as no injunction was legally served until the day after the money was taken, we apprehend, of course, there is no real help for the bank. They must pocket the loss, and quit the state; or prepare for another levy next year.

The apparent reasoning of the court last March, we believe was something after this sort. We do not find any express power in the constitution to charter a bank; but the administration has chartered one, and find it, as they say, necessary and convenient. We find certain expressions of an ambiguous cast relative to the rights of the state and United States in the constitution—the people have been submissive heretofore, and there is a great deal of property in the bank—as the government says, the bank is convenient, and what is convenient is constructively necessary—why, on the whole, we declare for the bank. Let us fancy the Ohio question should arise next March, and be argued in this way: Our expectations of the people submitting to the United States' Bank have failed—a state has arisen in opposition, and a feeling of like kind plainly exists and is increasing elsewhere—the property of the state of Ohio is much greater than the bank—the right to charter a bank is not expressly given, and the state of Ohio denies the legality of its existence, and other states and people are of the same opinion.—We are therefore of opinion the judgment of last March was hasty, and not well founded; and as a greater convenience and necessity exists at this time against it, we decide the charter is null and void.

"In all events as yet, the United States government and United States' Bank, are two distinct things in law; but how long they will remain so, unless the people or states effectually take care of their rights and liberties, God only knows. The state and United States are not yet in opposition to each other, and we hope no event

will ever place them in that condition; but a state of freedom is a state of trial, always liable to invasion from open and covert foes. In the words of the song—

Firm united let us be,  
Rallying around our liberty.

## LIBERTY

This is a fine citizen for you! Let those who have perused our remarks upon this precious production, say whether we have misrepresented him. We stated, in substance, that he congratulated the people of Ohio on the seizure of the money. And does he not? He says, it "is an event calculated to afford the friends of personal liberty and equal rights, and of state privileges, much satisfaction." Is not this the language of congratulation? And yet, Mr. "Liberty," in his letter to us of the 5th instant, says "there is no such thing as congratulation in the whole article!" Then again, (quoth "Liberty," "They have the stake in their own hands, and possession is nine points of the law." Is not this the language of dishonesty? The question at issue is the legal right to seize. "Liberty" divides this right into points, and chuckles at Ohio's having the money, and thereby having nine points (out of ten we suppose) of the law!

Further, saith he—"If Mr. Harper and his two friends were committed to jail, they would take the benefit of the act, and leave the bank in the lurch!" Is not this shocking, barefaced, immorality of argument? Well may the author of "Liberty" be ashamed of it.

Once more—"The state (he says) has got the money; and as it cannot be sued, there is no real help for the bank. They must pocket the loss and quit the state," &c.

This is, indeed "presenting the case in an entire new view;" and certainly the most unprincipled view in which it can be presented. It is useless to attempt to refine away the meaning of the production. The reader has it before him, "in black and white."—What pitch is vice coming to, with such open defenders? "Liberty," to be sure, with a vengeance! And, then, to observe this He-Goddess, after advancing such iniquitous doctrines, coolly concluding his argument with a couplet of the song of *Hail Columbia!* "Firm, united, eh? For what? Rallying round our Liberty." The liberty of doing what? Why, of taking and keeping the money of your fellow citizens, because you can do it with impunity.

Let us not be misunderstood. We do not believe the scandalous notions of this licentious "Liberty" are the sentiments of the

people of Ohio. They are, essentially, a frugal, industrious, honest people.

But there is, among them, a few land and state-stockjobbers, who, finding that the bank of the United States, by persevering in specie payments, kept them within some bounds, are desirous of bringing the weight of the state of Ohio to aid in crushing the branches of the bank of the U. States. Little do these jobbers at present regard consequences, even should those consequences be civil war and bloodshed. But let them beware! As sure as they live, if they continue in the path they are now treading, they will be wholly cut off from public confidence, and consigned, as they ought to be, to oblivion.

## DARK DAYS.

ALBANY, Nov. 10.—Yesterday we had an uncommonly dark day—at about day-light and at different times in the forenoon, we had thunder and lightning—some rain also in the morning, and about 2 o'clock a pretty severe fall of hail; during which, and for about an hour afterwards, it was necessary to have lighted candles in our houses in order to attend to almost any kind of business. From 3 o'clock in the afternoon we were obliged to use candles in our printing office.—Throughout the whole day the atmosphere was overcast, thick and hazy, and of a yellowish hue, somewhat resembling the dark day in the revolution (1781.) The wind was from the south, with appearances of an approaching storm.

## Daily Advs.

NORFOLK, Nov. 8.—In consequence of the fires some where, (it is said in the Dismal Swamp) our atmosphere is so beclouded, and has been so for several days, that no object at any considerable distance can be discerned. The James River steamboats have neither of them arrived yet, (9 o'clock) and no doubt the delay proceeds from a difficulty in finding their way along. Vessels that arrived yesterday from the northward, state, that the smoke is not so very thick along the coast, but that there is considerable of it as low down as the Capes. It is so intensely thick, that in walking the streets it is truly offensive to the eyes. The winds which have lately prevailed, were from S. N. to S. W. which set the smoke directly upon.—We anxiously wait a north easter to drive back such an unwelcome visitant.

## Telegraph.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 12.—Our natural thick atmosphere which at this season of the year generally envelopes Pittsburgh with a dark veil, has been unusually gloomy for a few days past, so much so indeed as to alarm some of our fair visitors with the idea of an approaching earthquake. The cause is discovered to proceed from fires in the woods, which has filled a large portion of our country with smoke; this added to the thick haze of the Indian Summer, assisted by a few trifling causes peculiar to our own city, gives us some claim to the Highland title of "Children of the Mist." Our own dear coal smoke we can bear; indeed we cannot breathe without it. But this foreign wood smoke, like British importations, has fairly upset all our philosophy; many of our friends have taken to goggles, the rest are generally in "tears," albeit (as some of our western merchants say) they are not much given to the melting mood."

## GREAT BRITAIN.

The following letter has been addressed by Mr. Holt, the respectable manufacturer of Manchester, to the Lord Lieutenant of the county of Lancaster:

TO THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DERBY, LORD LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

"As I have no object in view but the good of my country, I trust, noble Earl, thou wilt pardon the freedom I use, in thus addressing thee: I hold it to be the duty of every man, in times of imminent danger and difficulty, if he possess either influence or information, to use it, if possible, to arrest in their progress the growing evils of the day, which may have originated in the distress occasioned by the general pressure of the times, and are laid hold of by wicked and designing men, to create through the United Kingdom a general political ferment, dangerous to the peace and happiness of the country.

"I have, for many years, had much to do with the laboring orders of people, and at the present time employ several hundreds: amongst these, occasionally, I have had to contend with much discontent and insubordination, arising, I am disposed to think, from the prevailing associations for the support of what they call the poor man's rights; and which have not unfrequently been carried to such an extreme, as to interfere most materially with the comfortable conduct of our manufacturers, as well as with the best interests of the workmen themselves. This being the case, the inconvenience could only be temporary, as the evil cured itself, without its being needful to any strong or unconstitutional means for its suppression.

"The alarm which has pervaded the country for some time back, particularly the manufacturing districts, seems to have been pressed upon the notice of every man; and though it has been generally admitted that the laboring orders have long been suffering severe privations, for want of employment, yet they have unfortunately been allowed to reiterate their complaints unnoticed; have been driven with their families to seek parochial relief; and from this state of wretchedness have easily been persuaded to throw themselves into the arms of modern reformers, who, with this accession of power, promise to better their condition, by a more equal distribution of the good things with which the country abounds. That thousands—nay, tens of thousands, should flock to the standard of these men, is not to be wondered at, while men of rank and fortune fail to do their duty. Many who, by their successful prosecution of business, have, by the very labor which is now palsied and rests a dead weight on the market, acquired princely fortunes: I say, while these men, who are alone competent to arrest the growing evils, look supinely on, indifferent as it were to those consequences which are inevitable, what can be hoped for unless relief is in some way administered?

"It is in vain to look for a more prosperous state of things from the probable improvement of trade, as it regards a great portion of our laboring poor; the means of production, aided by our numerous mechanical contrivances, are almost incalculable, and these press so upon all the markets to which thus far we have found access, as to render our manufactures of little value, leaving the industry of the country without hope of remuneration.

"It is not from foreign competition alone that these evils proceed: it is from the mistaken policy

of our manufacturers, who ought to be the natural guardians of the labor of the country, but who are ever bent upon reducing the price of that labor whenever the demand becomes languid; and thus producing a two-fold evil, destroying the comforts of the operatives, and, in proportion as the prices are reduced, compelling them, by long hours and excessive exertion, to the production of an increased quantity of the very articles which are already too abundant.

"I have too good an opinion of nine-tenths of the population of this country, for a moment to believe that the present ebullition deserves any such character as that given to it; but I am at the same time confirmed in my judgment, that great distress pervades a large body of well-disposed and well-affected men in the country, who would sit down contented with living in great moderation and plainness by their own industrious exertions—Give them but food and clothing as the reward of their labor, and all the cant of universal suffrage and annual Parliaments, with the rest of the catalogue of their demands, would disappear, or be found only with the itinerant politicians of the day. But when want stares them in the face, and the men of weight, of consequence, and of information, refuse to listen to their complaints, to whom, then, are they to look?

"I am no party man myself, nor do I recollect ever, in the course of my life, attending a political meeting, or in any way interfering with the political contests of the day. But, surrounded as we are, with alarm and difficulty, I could not excuse myself, if I did not state what appears to me to be calculated to tranquilize the public mind, and to restore order and comfort amongst us.

"Permit me, with all due deference and respect for thy character and high rank in life, to suggest that, as Lord-Lieutenant of the county, if thou wert to call a meeting of the nobility, gentry, land-holders, and principal manufacturers, for the purpose of taking into their serious consideration the present distressed state of the laboring orders of people with a view to the devising of such measures as would give instant activity to the surplus labor in the several manufacturing districts, I am of opinion that many expedients might be resorted to, to effect this; and, probably, the manufacturers, themselves, might bring about a co-operation through the kingdom, for the purpose of raising the price of labor, and making its moderate exercise sufficient to procure the ordinary means of existence, without the degradation of parochial aid to eke out the scanty provision.

"Could the poor but see the rich thus interesting themselves, to restore to them what the pressure of the times has gradually taken away, to what privations, during these efforts to serve them, would they not submit, with patient resignation?

"I love my country, and greatly value its inhabitants. I cannot, therefore, contemplate the proposed emigration to the Cape of Good Hope as all calculated to relieve our present distresses.—Who, having the feelings of an Englishman, does not look with affection on the land of his nativity?

"Let us then cherish that attachment, by a timely attention to the difficulties and distresses with which our suffering brethren are struggling. And this will, I'll answer for it, call them back to their duty and allegiance, and a time may come when they might prove themselves the country's best safeguard. The crown and waste lands in the



ted Kingdom might, in my humble opinion, be parcelled out, under the direction and superintendence of Boards of Agriculture, composed of gentlemen who would most cheerfully give their services amongst the unemployed laborers and their families, to be held for a term of years free from rent and taxes.

"This would profitable activity be given to the labor of thousands of families, and the districts where they are now hardly existing on pauperism, be relieved from a weight of expense which produces general distress and difficulty. This measure would give an increased value to the labor that remains; and it would be sought for at a price that would sustain life in comfort.

"Should this plan be resorted to (and it has the sanction of a noble Earl, who is also the Lord Lieutenant of a northern district) no man, whose opinion is worth regarding, would dare to say, that it is a concession prompted by fear; because the precautions taken by government, and all the constituted authorities through the nation, are of that formidable kind that cannot but convince the most desperate, that in the event of a general conflict nothing but destruction awaits them. The present poor-rates of the country amount annually, perhaps, to 10,000,000/ or 12,000,000/: if what I would most respectfully recommend were taken on a broad scale by government, a fourth or fifth part of this amount might be fairly called for and easily furnished, as the means by which to carry into effect the proposed measure, because the operation of it would take the poor out of the several districts where they are the most burdensome; and, as a necessary consequence, would give a proportionately additional value to every man's property so relieved.

"To ascertain the degree of distress prevailing through this country, (and of which some people affect to doubt,) a commission of respectable, independent, and humane men, ought to be appointed, correctly to obtain the number of families out of employment who are willing to work, their general characters, usual occupations, and how long this state of things has existed among them.

"Should this imperfect sketch, noble Earl, be found to contain any thing worthy thy notice and attention, I shall indeed greatly rejoice; and I do trust, that the motive by which I am actuated, will be admitted as a sufficient apology for the freedom I have exercised; and that thou wilt believe me to be, with all due deference and respect,

"Thy obliged, and sincere friend,

"8 mo. 10.

"DAVID HOLT."

In the political agitations which prevail in England, it may readily be supposed that many men uneducated, unmannered, and undignified, push themselves forward, with a view of becoming conspicuous, and whose affectation of importance tends to throw an air of ridicule upon the cause of the more enlightened and well-bred reformers. The ministerial newspapers are not slow to avail themselves of this ludicrous feature in the political occurrences of the times; and even those Journalists who are not devoted to the authority of government, particularly in London, seize upon and pourtray it, in order to

give novelty and animation to their gazettes. The following, which we copy from "The Times," of the 26th of August last, is an example of this sort of caricature of reformers, hit off in a very pleasant theatrical style. It should be recollected, however, that the cause of reform is not the less respectable on account of the eccentric figures which occasionally float, in fantastical proportions, on the surface of its current:

*Proceedings before the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion House, London.*

Before the Lord Mayor quitted the justice-room, an Union-hall officer brought before him a low squat man, who strutted through the room in such a manner as to excite general laughter. There was instantly through the office a whisper that he was a *Radical*.

Upon taking a place opposite to the Lord Mayor, he threw himself into an attitude that betrayed his intention to make a speech, and said, "Wherefore am I here?"

The officer said, he had apprehended his prisoner at Kennington common on Monday, holding a placard, containing, on one side, the words "Order, order; Universal, Civil, and Religious Liberty;" and on the other, "The Meeting is deferred to a future day.—A public Meeting in Smithfield on Wednesday next, at 4 o'clock p.m."

The Lord Mayor.—What is the gentleman's name?

Prisoner.—I am Samuel Waddington. By what law am I brought here?

The Lord Mayor.—By what authority did you hold up a placard, stating that there was a meeting to take place in the city, and inviting the public to attend it?

Waddington.—That there is a question which the laws do not request me to answer. It is my pleasure not to do so.

The Lord Mayor.—You were standing on Kennington-common with the placard in your hand, holding it up to the passers-by: why did you do so?

Waddington.—That I was there I do not deny; but why I was there, it is my pleasure not to answer. There is nothing in the laws to compel me to it. I go by the laws, and shall answer upon the law.

The Lord Mayor.—Does not your fondness for the law prompt you to think that you were doing what might tend to a breach of the peace, and of course to a violation of that which you profess to venerate?

Waddington.—I don't deny that I held the placard; but what law is against that? Although I may not paste placards against your city walls, that is no reason I should not cover myself all over with them.

The Lord Mayor.—Who employed you to make such a figure of yourself?

Waddington.—That question it is not my pleasure to answer; I am devoted to my country, and I stand by the laws.

The Lord Mayor.—I am glad to hear you say so, and trust that you will in all cases of necessity apply to them, as well as advise your friends to do so.

Waddington.—Aye, aye; but then, law is unfortunately not to be had without money. The laws are good, but the lawyers are of a different cast, and will do nothing without money.

The Lord Mayor.—I am not a lawyer, and shall charge you nothing for my advice, and yet it is as good as that of any legal man.—Be industrious; there is plenty of work for those who are idling about; but if once you get amongst the herd of lazy growlers, you'll find it difficult to be any thing but a fool.

Mr. Waddington looked rather astonished. He turned to the right and to the left, but his eloquence drooped. At last he said he was independent and had a good deal of business. "I printed that placard myself which I carried about, (said he) and my respect for the laws compelled me to burn 200 of a similar kind, merely because my compositor made a mistake in them as to my address."

"Well my friend," said the Lord Mayor, "I trust you'll take my advice. Officer I shall do nothing further with Mr. Waddington; take him back to Union-hall."

As Waddington was going away, he said he should certainly summon the Lord Mayor to *Cobbler's Chancery* (the court of Requests) for the value of the loss of his day.

#### BRITISH PARLIAMENTARY REPORT ON WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

First Report of the Commissioners appointed to consider the subjects of weights and measures.

May it please your Royal Highness,

We, the Commissioners appointed by your Royal Highness for the purpose of considering how far it may be practicable and advisable to establish within His Majesty's dominions a more uniform system of weights and measures, having obtained such information as we have been able to collect, beg leave to submit with all humility the first results of our deliberations.

1. We have procured, for the better consideration of the subject referred to us, an abstract of all the statutes relating to weights and measures, which have been passed in the United Kingdoms from the earliest times; and we have obtained from the country reports, lately published by the Board of Agriculture, and from various other sources, a large mass of information respecting the present state of the customary measures employed in different parts of the United Kingdom. We have also examined the standard measures of capacity kept in

the Exchequer, and we have inquired into the state of the standards at length of the highest authority. Upon a deliberate consideration of the whole of the system at present existing, we are impressed with a sense of the great difficulty of effecting any radical changes, to so considerable an extent, as might in some respects be desirable; and we therefore wish to proceed with great caution, in the suggestions which we shall venture to propose.

2. With respect to the actual magnitude of the standards of length, it does not appear to us, that there can be any sufficient reason for altering those which are at present generally employed. There is no practical advantage, in having a quantity commensurable to any original quantity, existing, or which may be imagined to exist, in nature, except as affording some little encouragement to its common adoption by neighboring nations. But it is scarcely possible, that the departure from a standard, once universally established in a great country, should not produce much more labour and inconvenience in its internal relations than it could ever be expected to save in the operations of foreign commerce and correspondence, which always are, and always must be, conducted by persons, to whom the difficulty of calculation is comparatively inconsiderable, and who are also remunerated for their trouble, either by the profits of their commercial concerns, or by the credit of their scientific acquirements.

3. The subdivisions of weights and measures, at present employed in this country, appear to be far more convenient for practical purposes than the decimal scale, which might perhaps be preferred by some persons, for making calculations with quantities already determined. But the power of expressing a third, a fourth, and a sixth of a foot in inches, without a fraction, is a peculiar advantage in the duodecimal scale, and for the operations of weighing and of measuring capacities, the continual division by 2 renders it practicable to make up any given quantity, with the smallest possible number of standard weights or measures, and is far preferable in this respect to any decimal scale. We would therefore recommend, that all the multiples and subdivisions of the standard to be adopted should retain the same relative proportions to each other as are at present in general use.

4. The most authentic standards of length which are now in existence, being found upon a minute examination to vary in a very slight degree from each other, although either of them might be preferred without any difference that would become sensible in common cases, we beg leave to recommend, for the legal determination of the standard yard, that which was employed by General Roy, in the measurement of a base on Hounslow Heath, as a foundation for the trigonometrical operations that have been carried on by the Ordnance throughout the country, and a duplicate of which will probably be laid down on a standard scale, by the Committee of the Royal Society, appointed for assisting the Astronomer Royal, in the determination of the length of the pendulum; the temperature being supposed to be 62 degrees of Fahrenheit, when the scale is employed.

5. We propose also, upon the authority of the experiments made by the Committee of the Royal Society, that it should be declared, for the purpose of identifying or recovering the length of this standard, in case that it should ever be lost or impaired, that the length of a pendulum vibrating seconds of



mean solar time in London, on the level of the sea, and in a vacuum, is 39,1372 inches of this scale; and that the length of the metre employed in France, as the ten millionth part of the quadrant arc of the meridian, has been found equal to 39,3694 inches.

6. The definitions of measures of capacity are obviously capable of being immediately deduced from their relations to measures of length; but since the readiest practical method of ascertaining the magnitude of any measure of capacity is to weigh the quantity of water which it is capable of containing, it would, in our opinion, be advisable in this instance to invert the more natural order of proceeding, and to define the measures of capacity rather from the weight of the water they are capable of containing, than from their solid content in space. It will therefore be convenient to begin with the definition of the standard of weight, by declaring, that 19 cubic inches of distilled water at the temperature of 59 deg. must weigh exactly 10 ounces of troy, or 4,800 grains; and that 7,000 such grains make a pound avoirdupois: supposing however, the cubic inches to relate to the measure of a portion of brass, adjusted by a standard scale of brass: This definition is deduced from some very accurate experiments of the late Sir George Shuckburgh, on the weights and measures of Great Britain; but we propose at a future period to repeat such of them as appear to be the most important.

7. The definitions thus established are not calculated to introduce any variation from the existing standards of length and of weight, which may be considered as already sufficiently well ascertained. But, with respect to the measures of capacity, it appears from the report contained in the appendix (A), that the legal standards of the highest authority are considerably at variance with each other: the standard gallon, quart, and pint of Queen Elizabeth, which are kept in the Exchequer, having been also apparently employed, almost indiscriminately, for adjusting the measures both of corn and beer; between which, however, a difference has gradually, and, as it may be supposed, unintentionally crept into the practice of the Exchequer; the ale gallon being understood to contain about 4½ per cent. more than the corn gallon, though we do not find any particular act of Parliament in which this excess is expressly recognized. We think it right to propose that these measures should again be reduced to their original equality; and at the same time on account of the great convenience which would be derived from the facility of determining a gallon and its parts, by the operation of weighing a certain quantity of water, amounting to an entire number of pounds and ounces without fractions, we venture strongly to recommend, that the standard ale and corn gallon should contain exactly 10 pounds avoirdupois of distilled water, at 62 deg. of Fahrenheit, being nearly equal to 277.2 cubic inches, and agreeing with the standard pint in the Exchequer, which is found to contain exactly 20 ounces of water.

8. We presume that very little inconvenience would be felt by the public, from the introduction of this gallon, in the place of the customary ale gallon of 282 cubic inches, and of the Winchester corn gallon, directed by a statute of King William to contain 269, and by some latter statutes estimated at 274 cubic inches; especially when it is considered that the standards, by which the quart and pint beer measures, used in London, are habitually adjusted, do not at present differ in a sensible degree

from the standard proposed to be rendered general. We apprehend, also, that the slight excess of the new bushel, above the common corn measure, would be of less importance, as the customary measures employed in different parts of Great Britain are almost universally larger than the legal Winchester bushel.

9. Upon the question of the propriety of abolishing altogether the use of the wine gallon, and establishing the new gallon of 10 pounds, as the only standard for all purposes, we have not yet been able to obtain sufficient grounds for coming to a conclusive determination; we can only suggest, that there would be a manifest advantage in the identification of all measures of the same name, provided that the change could be made without practical inconvenience; but how far the inconvenience might be more felt than the advantage, we must leave to the wisdom of his Majesty's Government to decide.

10. In the mean time it may be advisable to take into consideration the present state of the numerous and complicated laws which have been enacted at various times for the regulation of the weights and measures employed in commerce; and the abstract of these laws, which we have prepared, will be found in the appendix (B) of this report. We must, however, reserve for a future occasion, the information which we have procured respecting the customary weights and measures of the different counties, as we have not yet been able to reduce our abstract into the most convenient form, for affording a connected view of this branch of the subject referred to us.

(Signed)

JOS. BANKS.  
GEORGE CLERK.  
DAVID GILBERT.  
WM. H. WOLLOSTON.  
THOMAS YOUNG.  
HENRY KATER.

Soho-square, June 24, 1819.

#### THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

An English gentleman arrived in London on the 22d of Sept. from Italy, charged with a special mission from her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales; also with instructions to various tradesmen. Her saddler received order to execute, with all possible celerity, a full set of state harness for ten horses—six for a carriage, and four for out-riders, with appropriate saddles, &c.

The order was completed on Saturday last; and in a few days the same will be shipped for Italy.

This is a six-in-hand harness, and is very handsome. The Prince Regent's and the Princess's arms are quartered and highly finished; the embossed work is executed on a very bold projection, and richly gilt; it has all the British supporters, with the imperial crown on the collars, the housings, the blinkers, and bridles. All the new improvements are introduced, with the *Barton-bit*, *Hack-head*, &c.

\* This contradicts all the reports of the arrival of the Princess of Wales in France.

From the Caledonian Mercury.

**PRINCE LEOPOLD.**—On Saturday se'nicht his Royal Highness reached Dalwhinnie, where he was received by the Marquis of Huntly, who had advanced thus far to give him the meeting. On Sabbath day his Royal Highness and his noble host attended divine worship in the parish church of Laggan, and on Monday they advanced to Kinrara-lodge, the delightful hunting seat of the Marquis of Huntly. The weather has since proved admirable, and the time of the distinguished party has been pleasantly divided between the moors of Badenoch and the elegant hospitalities of Kinrara. His Royal Highness is said to have often expressed himself in glowing terms of admiration, in the course of his journey through the endless diversity of sublime, picturesque, and romantic scenery, which enriches the route by which he approached the Highlands; but by nothing did he appear so much struck and delighted, as by a scene conjured by the imagination of his noble host at Kinrara, and which almost realized the apparition of Roderick Dhu's mountain ambuscade. Prince Leopold, conducted by his host, ascended Tor Alvie, where the Marchioness of Huntly, and a small party of Highland ladies and gentlemen, waited to receive him. In the middle of this ceremonial, and amidst comparative stillness and solitude, the piper suddenly sounded the rallying note:

"Wild as the scream of the curlew,  
"From crag to crag the signal flew,  
"Instant, through copse and heath, arose  
"Bonnets and spears and bended bows;  
"On right, on left, above, below,  
"Sprung up at once the lurking foe:  
"From shingles gray their lances start,  
"The bracken bush sends forth the dart,  
"The rushes and the willows wand  
"Are bristling into axe and brand,  
"And every tuft of broom gives life  
"To plaided warrior armed for strife;  
"That whistle garrison'd the glen  
"At once with full five hundred men."

"In an instant the height was transformed into something like a beleaguered station, where the Marquis and his guest stood pre-eminent, encircled by several hundred of hardy Highlanders, equipped in their native warlike garb—each pouring forth the "wild greeting of the mountaineer" to this illustrious stranger. If Scots folk scan the spirit of this young Prince aright, he must have been more truly gratified with this show of Highland chivalry, than if his noble host had, in honour of the visit, covered every moor in Badenoch with cloth of gold, and twined with variegated lamps every birch in Strathspey.

Since writing the above, (says the Inverness Courier) we have received the following authentic particulars, which we are happy to subjoin.—

Arrived at Kinrara, on Monday the 23d inst. between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, Prince Leopold and suite. His Royal Highness, accompanied by the most noble the Marquis of Huntly, ascended to the summit of Tor Alvie, where they were received by the Marchioness of Huntly; Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson of Bellville, several other ladies, almost all the country gentlemen, and between 5 and 600 people, mostly dressed in the Highland garb. At the first appearance of his Royal Highness, the Marquis of Huntly's piper

commenced playing, and the people, starting suddenly from behind the Waterloo monument, formed a circle round the Prince, who, with a condescension truly gratifying to the hearts of Highlanders, affably spoke to every one who came within speaking distance, drank to their health, and took snuff from those who presented their snuff-horns. The Marquis of Huntly provided an entertainment suitable to the occasion, consisting of two deer, an immense quantity of beef and mutton, 100 quarters loaves of bread, several ankers of strong whisky, some ankers of beer, and a large hogshead of cold punch.

The Marquis of Huntly, while he studied to afford every entertainment to his Royal visitor, exerted himself to promote the happiness of the people; in which he completely succeeded. To crown all, his Lordship, with that humanity by which he is peculiarly characterised, gave the minister of Alvie 20l. sterling to be distributed among the poor.

His Royal Highness afterwards retired, amidst loud and enthusiastic cheerings, to Kinrara, where a most elegant dinner was served, and the evening spent with the utmost conviviality. Rumours having generally prevailed, that Prince Leopold was to make his entry into this town, first yesterday morning, and then to day, many of our belles were up, and in their best array, much earlier than is their custom. Their curiosity remains, however, as yet ungratified; and we understand no notice has been received here, of the precise period at which His Royal Highness shall arrive.

#### THE LATE JAMES WATT, ESQ.

The following short biographical memoir of this useful man is from the Birmingham Gazette:—

"By the death of this truly great man our country is deprived of one of its most illustrious ornaments. Mr. Watt may very justly be placed at the very head of those philosophers who have improved the condition of mankind by the application of science to the practical purposes of life. His steam engine is probably the most perfect production of physical and mechanical skill which the world has yet seen; while in the variety, extent and importance of its applications, it certainly far transcends every similar invention. So great was the activity and power of his mind, that he not only embraced the whole compass of science, but was deeply learned in many departments of literature; and such was the felicity of his memory, that it retained, without effort, all that was confided to it. He was still more distinguished, not only by that highest prerogative of genius, promptness and fertility of invention, but also by its rare and happy union with a calm and sagacious judgment, regulated and matured by those habits of patient attention and investigation, without which no production of human art was ever carried to perfection. His manners were marked by the simplicity which generally characterizes exalted merit; he was perfectly free from parade and affectation; and though he could not be unconscious either of the eminent rank he held among men of science or of those powers of mind by which he had attained it, yet his character was not debased by the slightest taint of vanity or pride. He had for many years retired from business, but his mind continued actively employed on scientific improvements. He perfected

an apparatus for the medical application of facitious airs; and the amusement of his latter days was the contrivance of a machine for imitating and multiplying statuary, which he brought to a considerable state of perfection. Happy in his domestic connexions, in the complete enjoyment of his extraordinary intellect, respected and beloved by the wise and good of every country, and having attained the great age of 84 years, his useful and honorable life was terminated, after an illness of short duration, rather of debility than of pain, by an easy and tranquil death. Mr Watt was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1784; of the Royal Society of London in 1785; and a member of the Batavian Society in 1787; in 1806 the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by the spontaneous and unanimous vote of the Senate of the University of Glasgow; and in 1808 he was elected a Member of the National Institute of France."

## IRELAND.

## SINGULAR DEATH BY LIGHTNING.

The following is an extract of a letter received from the county Tyrone, respecting the awful visitation at Lisocelly House, near Omagh, the seat of the late Arthur Galbraith, esq.

"I must endeavor to give you some idea of the shock we received on Monday evening, by hearing of the awful death of poor Arthur Galbraith: but, indeed, language can hardly paint the horrors of the scene! from his infancy Mr. Galbraith had the most dreadful fear of thunder and lightning; and when this fatal storm began to grow violent, he had the window shutters closed, got candles, and sat down to his bible. The servant came in to lay the cloth for dinner, and he instantly dismissed him, charging him to take the knives and forks out of the room and entreated that every person in the house would go to their devotion, until as he emphatically said this awful visitation had passed. He was sitting on a sofa at a small table, his lady opposite him; his two daughters and their governess at their work, when he got up, after reading for some time, and sat down in a corner, and leaned his head back against the wall—he had not been there two minutes when he was struck dead instantaneously. Mrs. Galbraith was thrown on the floor where she lay quite insensible, one of her children's faces severely scorched, the other burned in the neck, as if three bars of red hot iron had been laid on the place—the window curtains burned to cinders, and scattered all over the room—the marble chimney-pieces in three rooms shattered in thousand pieces—the locks twisted off the doors, and seven hundred panes of glass broken—a dog in the kitchen killed, and every being in the house (except the governess either more or less injured. You may judge of the size of the house by the number of panes of glass I have mentioned to be broken; and every room, except one, is left in ruins.

A London paper of the 17th Sept. says—"The revenue, we regret to state, has, notwithstanding the new taxes, fallen off in the current quarter, already, 800,000 pounds—The deficiency will probably exceed a million before the end of the quarter."

## SWEDEN.

They write from Sweden, that the American merchants have ordered such a quantity of iron that their manufactories and magazines are quite glutted of that article.

## SPAIN.

MADRID, Aug. 12.—The King has addressed to the different Councils, through the ministry of grace and justice, the following decree:—

"The supreme tribunals of the capital, the deputies of my kingdom, the different municipalities, several religious communities, and many other corporate bodies, have represented to me how advantageous and necessary it would be to the well-being of the nation in general, and to all Christendom, to preserve by means of a new nuptial union the legitimate succession of the throne upon which Divine Providence has placed me. I have listened with favor to the just desires with which all these bodies are animated, and have yielded to their ardent wishes; and considering the high nobility of the Saxon blood, and of the most Serene Princes who compose that august family, the alliances, ancient as well as recent, that adorn it, the particular attachment that his majesty King Frederick Augustus has always entertained for the crown of Spain, and above all the rare and sublime qualities which Heaven has granted to the most Serene Princess Maria Josephine Amalia, his niece, daughter of the most high and most puissant Prince Maximilian, and of the most Serene Princess Caroline Maria Theresa, of glorious memory; I have chosen Don Ferdinand de Aguilar y Contreras, Marquis of Cerralbo, that he should go and propose to that Monarch my hand and my throne for the said Princess. Having then imparted to his Majesty and her Highness my sovereign intentions, they have testified with profound veneration how agreeable such an union would be to them, as also to all Saxony. I now inform the Council thereof, that it may be apprised of it, and share the satisfaction which this new union creates in me, from which I trust will ensue consequences the most favorable to the Catholic religion and my subjects."

A letter from our New-York Correspondent of yesterday, says—"By the Patty & Sally, we learn, that two Spanish sloops of war had arrived at Havana from Cadiz, with the Governor's Lady on board. They mention that an expedition was about to leave Cadiz with troops for Havana."

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—A Gibraltar paper of Sept. 25, received at Merchants' Hall, contains the following paragraphs:

The Duke of San Fernando has been appointed Secretary of State and Despatch, and Don Manuel Gonzalez Salmon, Minister Plenipotentiary to the court of Saxony.

The yellow-fever having spread from the Isla de Leon to Cadiz, and Port St. Mary's, the Supreme Board of Health has directed that of Cadiz to issue foul bills of Health. The official article which brings this unpleasant intelligence, also contains the following statement of the uncommonly rapid progress of the malady at the Isla, during the month of Aug. From the 1st to the 20th, 723 cases, 105 deaths—from 20th to Sept. 1, cases 1316, deaths 343.

## FRANCE.

By the arrival last evening of the ship Union, capt. Fisher, 38 days from Bordeaux, we received Paris papers to the 16th Sept. but they are quite uninteresting.

## AFRICA.

At Mogadore, from the 27th ult. to the 7th inst. 25 persons died of the plague. Tangier, Tetuan, Fez and Mequinez, are nearly free from the plague. It continues to rage with considerable violence at Morocco and Saffi.



LONDON, Oct. 2.—The Paris papers of Friday reached us yesterday. The *Gazette de France* and the *Journal des Debats* give loose to the most gloomy forebodings with respect to the future fate of France. The former expresses an opinion, that, "if the spirit which presided at the late elections, passes into the Chamber, there is no doubt but the municipal system, to be discussed this year, will have for its object to overthrow Royal authority and property, and to place power in the hands of Provincial Revolutionists. We shall see at the head of the Police, persons who will endeavour to gain the good will of their constituents, by attacks upon the throne and priesthood, and by taking vengeance on the men of 1815." The *Journal des Debats* continues in the same strain, and says, "While the present law continues, elections will become more and more hostile to the House of Bourbon."

[This is the voice of faction only. The present French ministry are the friends of the Bourbon throne, and enemies alone to bigotry and tyranny. It is their party which the ultra-royalists fear will triumph.]

## SOUTH AMERICA.

Extract of a letter from Cayenne, to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated 6th Oct.

"Cayenne at last begins to feel her importance in the rank of French Colonies. We do not hesitate to assert that she will, at some future day, take the lead. Her exports for the last year consisted of

456,114	lbs.	of Sugar
427,378	do	of Bacon
105,146	do	of Cloves
79,009	do	of Coffee
97,188	do	of Clove tails
110,000	do	of Cocoa
87,000	do	of Manioc
18,000	do	of Rice
400	do	of Nutmegs
2,546	do	of Hides
451,629	do	of Cotton
12,095	do	of Coloured Wool
33,278	do	of Panks
41,678	galls.	of Taffia
104,291	do	of Molasses

Cursed as the Colony has been by a series of administrations entirely ignorant, or wilfully corrupted, it is really astonishing that Cayenne is still in existence—the mother country appears to turn her attention this way; and in lately recalling the Comte Carra St. Cyr, and appointing Mr. de Laussat to the government of French Guyana, has given a pledge of the interest she takes in our destinies.

Since the arrival of Mr. de Laussat every thing wears a new appearance.—The espionage of the last administrator, with all its concomitants has entirely ceased. Society appears as relieved from an oppressive weight; and every thing announces, that in our present Governor the country will find a father, and its commerce a protector.

Letters from Valparaiso to the 12th August of the received at New York. Lord Cochrane was about to sail with his squadron to relieve the blockade of Callao. Hopes were entertained that he might fall in with the two Spanish 74's and frigate *Prueba*, 44, which sailed from Callao on the 9th of May; and the letters state, not only that he intended to attack them, but that little doubt was entertained of his capturing them.

## TO THE BRAVE FOREIGNERS.

FRIENDS—South America, from the beginning of her struggle with Spain offered you a country, in case on leaving your own, you should feel disposed to embrace the cause of mankind, and help us in conquering our liberty.

Hundreds of faithful and hardy spirits bidding farewell to Europe, have already distinguished themselves among us and have rendered essential services to the republic. You find yourselves in a situation to consecrate yours to its support. The way to glory is open before you. We have a place of reunion to which you will be welcome, and where you will find all the necessities of life. We shall admit you with pleasure in our army and navy. Circumstances will direct our operations: we confide in the Almighty who regulates the destinies of men to protect the cause of Independence and its defenders.

BROTHERS IN ARMS, Be full of confidence and follow the path which is pointed out to you. Do avail yourselves of the resources we offer to you, and hasten to rally under the standard which now waves on these head quarters.

St. Catherine, Old Providence, August 17, 1819,  
24 year.

JOSEPH CORTEZ, MADARIAGA,  
Minister of the Republic of Buenos Ayres and Chili, and Louis Aury commander in chief of the forces of St. Catherine and Old Providence:  
James Ogle May, Secretary.

AURY.

J. BOLTEGNIT, Chief of the Staff.

## GERMANY.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 28. A great number of the citizens of Frankfort assembled on the 76th anniversary of the birth of Goethe, to testify, in a solemn manner, how highly they estimated the honor their city had obtained, by giving to the world this favorite of the German muse.

On the eve of the anniversary the Frankfort Museum held an extraordinary sitting, at which there was a very numerous auditory. Several pieces of music were executed; speeches analogous to the occasion were delivered, and some of the immortal poet's verses were recited. To-day a numerous company dined at the Weidenbusch-hotel. The poet's bust was placed in the centre of the room, the head crowned with golden laurels, enriched with emeralds. There was an inscription to the following effect:—"Homage of admiration offered to J. W. Goethe, the favorite of the Muses, by the inhabitants of his native city, Aug. 28, 1819."

## CANADA.

Court of Oyer and Terminer for the district of Quebec and the Indian territories opened by commission under the great seal, dated 29th of April, 1818, and continued by adjournment to the 21st October, 1819.

It appeared in the course of the proceedings in the session of the commission, that in Nov. 1818 a memorial was presented to his grace the duke of Richmond on the part of the North West Company, praying that a special court of Oyer and Terminer might take place, to hear and determine all cases arising in the Indian territories. An early reply was given, that a court would open for that purpose on the 21st of October, 1819, and that the crown would, in due time, give notice to the parties. On the 24th of May last the crown gave notice, that a court would be held at Quebec on the 2d of Nov. for that purpose; and the notice was immediately acted upon by those of the North West Company interested therein; it was forthwith despatched into the interior, and those who were implicated in the accusations brought forward by the earl of Selkirk, were apprised of it, as far as time and distance would allow. It appeared, however, that some time after this notice had been given to the North West Company, the agent of the earl of Selkirk, notwithstanding that his lordship had, as appeared by his printed memorial produced in court, also petitioned government in this country, in October, 1818, that a commission over and terminer for the same purposes should issue; had explicitly stated to government, that the private prosecutor (the earl of Selkirk) was not ready, and that probably the earliest time when he might be ready would be the autumn of 1820! An intimation to this effect was, in consequence given on the 20th June to the principal agent of the North West Company, then absent from the Province, and actually in the Indian territories; a period when it was much too late, even had the thing been in itself reasonable; and the preparations for the approaching expected trials, though at a great expense, necessarily went on, pursuant to the first notice. However, on the 2d of October, the parties accused found it expedient to lay a memorial before the president against any further protraction of their trials; in reply to which, his honor stated that a commission of oyer and terminer for the trials of offences committed in the Indian territories, had issued on the 29th of April, 1818, and was continued by adjournment to the 21st of October, and would open on that day, "where legal course and redress must be sought for by the persons interested therein."

Accordingly, several gentlemen belonging to the North West Company, with upwards of twenty witnesses, collected from distances of from two to five thousand miles, appeared on the opening of the court; when the names of the accused, viz:—Archibald Norman McLeod, James Laith, Alexander McDonnell, Archibald McLellan, Hugh McGillis, Simon Fraser, and John Siveright, were recorded by consent. The court continued by adjournment till Thursday last, when the counsel of the North West Company stated the circumstances above set forth, from affidavits filed by consent, and moved that those who were under recognizance, should be discharged from their bail, and those not under recognizance should be discharged by proclamation, as the crown had declared in court that there was nothing to object against any one of them. After a discussion of some length, the court adjourned to consider of these motions, till the following day; when, with the exception of one of the accused, (Mr. McLellan,) who happened to be under recognizance in that court, the bench decided that the applicants should take nothing by their motions. In the course of the animadversion that fell from the bench and from the solicitor general, it appeared, that they considered that the court had no jurisdiction to interfere with offences alleged to have been committed in the Indian territories, unless brought forward by the crown.

Early in the session two bills of indictment were preferred by the crown, and found by the grand jury, against Mr. Williams, Mr. John Clark, Mr. John McLeod, Capt. Matthey, Sergeants Vitchy and Welling, and several Macon soldiers, all in the service of Earl of Selkirk, or of the Hudson's Bay Company, for the assault and false imprisonment in the month of June last, at the Grand Rapid in the Indian territories, of Mr. Shaw, Mr. M. Tavish, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Frobisher, and Mr. Mackintosh, partners of the North West Company, with several of their head canoe-men.

On the 20th of October, the court adjourned till the 14th of January, 1820.

Halifax, Oct. 26. We regret to learn that the attempt to engage in the Whale Fishery, which has recently been made by two mercantile houses in this town, has not been so successful as might have been expected; and that the enterprise and public spirit, that prompted them to engage in the undertaking, have not been productive of public or private advantage; the Waterloo, fitted out by Messrs. A. Cunard & Son, has returned with between 80 and 100 bbls. Oil, having left the Rebecca, with about the same quantity.

## GEORGIA.

MILLEDGEVILLE, NOV. 3, 1819.

*Fellow Citizens of the Senate,  
and of the House of Representatives,*

The unexpected and distressing occurrence which rendered it necessary for me to assume the Executive powers of the government, has been made known to you through the medium of the public gazettes. The unwelcome intelligence having been announced to me at my residence, in a letter from one of the secretaries of the executive department, forwarded by express, I immediately repaired to the seat of government, and proceeded to the discharge of those duties which, agreeably to the constitution, devolved on me, as the last acting president of the senate. As but few days had to elapse before the Legislature would convene, it was not in my power to become sufficiently acquainted with the transactions of the executive department for the past political year, to give such a detail of them as ought to be presented to you. I therefore deemed it the most proper course, to cause to be laid before you, copies of a communication, with the documents intended to accompany it, which the late governor had hastily prepared, and which he no doubt intended to have revised and presented to you in a more perfect form.

A statement of warrants drawn on the treasury during the past year, and a list of executive appointments made during the recess of the Legislature, and subject to its confirmation or rejection, will be also laid before you.

I cannot close this short address without remarking as to our late worthy chief magistrate, that in the discharge of the various appointments with which he had been honored by his country and the Legislature, an undeviating rectitude of intention seemed to have been his predominant characteristic, and in the walks of private life, an uprightness and amiableness of character attracted the observation, and endeared him to every one in the circle of his acquaintance. The loss to the community, of such a personage, cannot but be deeply felt and long regretted.

MATTHEW TALBOT.

*Fellow-Citizens of the Senate  
and House of Representatives,*

The political year having expired, and the immediate representatives of the people having convened for the purpose of assuming to themselves their constitutional right to superintend and direct the various and important duties which may be deemed necessary to promote the peace, welfare, and happiness of our common country; I cheerfully endeavor to discharge the duty imposed on me by the constitution, by laying before you a general view of "the state of the republic, and recommending to your consideration such measures as may appear necessary and expedient."

But before I proceed, permit me to congratulate you on the high destiny which seems to await our country, now in the full enjoyment of the blessings of peace, and flattering prospect of future prosperity. This should certainly excite in us a spirit of gratitude to the great Author of all good. For when we compare our situation with that of South America, and witness the revolutions, blood-shed and carnage, with which the Spanish colonies have been, and are still deluged, we may well exclaim, in the language of an inspired historian, "Surely our lot has fallen in pleasant places." And if we cast our eyes across the Atlantic, and take a view of the present situation of England, with all her

boasted pomp and splendor, there we shall behold scenes of riot, tumult and wretchedness, that must excite feelings of sympathy in the most obdurate heart.

On the 6th of January last, I addressed a letter to the secretary of war, enclosing a copy of the resolution of the last Legislature, which required me "to apply to the general government to have an armed force stationed on the southern frontier west of the Okefenocan swamp, sufficient to give security to the surveyors and settlers in that section of country." After a lapse of nearly two months I was informed by the secretary, "that from the quiet state of the Indians, and from the acquisition of the Floridas, the establishment of posts west of the Okefenocan, would not be necessary to the security of the frontier of Georgia."

Under these circumstances, I determined to allow the surveyors of county and district lines to hire a small guard in that country, for their protection and security, rather than call out our militia to service during the planting season, which would eventually have been attended with great expense. It affords me pleasure to state, that notwithstanding the movements of the surveyors have been retarded from various causes, the Indians have not interrupted them in the slightest manner.

In obedience to a resolution passed by the Legislature on the 19th of December last, commissioners were appointed to ascertain the true head of the St. Mary's river. This circumstance was communicated to the war department, accompanied by a request that the line between this state and East Florida, might be immediately laid out and marked under the direction of the general government. During the month of February the commissioners proceeded to make an accurate survey of the head waters of the St. Mary's river; and on the first of March reported to this department, that a mound thrown up by Mr. Ellicott and the Spanish deputation, was situated at the true head or source of that river, according to the intent and meaning of the treaty of the 27th October, 1795, between the United States and Spain.

The result of this mission was immediately transmitted to the war department, and the necessity that the line should be closed, was again urged, in order that our surveyors might proceed to lay out that country, agreeable to the act of the Legislature of the 15th December last.

After waiting some time, I received a letter from the secretary of war, stating that the President had instructed him to direct Mr. Lumpkin to suspend the running of the Florida line until the subject should be laid before Congress, and "hoped that the state of Georgia would experience no inconvenience in consequence of the delay."

Finding that all my efforts to cause the line to be run by the general government, had proved ineffectual, I was reduced to the necessity of suspending the operations of the surveyors in that quarter, until the government of the United States should find it convenient to cause that duty to be performed; or of assuming the responsibility myself, and of causing a temporary one to be made, which might afford a boundary for our surveyors, and enable them to proceed to the discharge of their duty. I determined on the latter course, and on or about the first of May last, dispatched a competent surveyor, and instructed him to perform the service as early as practicable.

On the 17th February last, I addressed a letter to the secretary of state of the United States,



enclosed the resolution of the General Assembly of the 19th of December, on the subject of reclaiming the negroes and other property, which had long been plundered and detained from the citizens of this state, by the Creek nation of Indians, in violation of the treaties of New-York and Colerain. I requested that the resolution might be laid before the President of the United States, and that he would direct the course that should be pursued in relation to this subject. To this communication I have not received even a reply. From a conviction that the general government had hitherto manifested no disposition to interpose or lend its aid, in redressing this and other grievances of long standing, which has often been the subject of complaint with us, I determined to press the subject no further.

In the progress of our Penitentiary establishment, nothing of particular importance has occurred during the year past. The steady operation of our laws, and a correct administration of justice has thrown a considerable number of our unfortunate fellow creatures within its walls.

In anticipating the beneficial results of this institution to society, it was fondly hoped that as the punishment due to crime had become more certain, their number and enormity would have been less frequent, than under the former system. But in this we have been disappointed. For whether attributable to an increase of vice, or the lenient mode of punishment, it is to be lamented, that crimes both in number and enormity, are committed on the persons and property of our citizens as frequently, as at any former period of our history. In the management of the institution, the Executive and Board of Inspectors, have been often perplexed—The want of experience and unanimity among the keepers has frequently endangered its prosperity, and has in some instances been calculated to throw a shade over its character. It would indeed be desirable for the Legislature to examine this subject with a jealous and critical eye.

I would also recommend an alteration in the Penal Code, which would prohibit the Courts from sending convicts to the Penitentiary for a shorter term than two years. For it is notorious, that the expense which has hitherto accrued to the state in paying guards, &c. for conveying convicts to this place, has become a subject of serious importance, especially when they are brought from distant countries, for a short term of service. In every instance of this description, the state has been burthened with an expense far beyond the value of the convict's labour.

It is also proper for me to remark on this occasion, that the appropriation of \$25,000 made by the last Legislature, has been found insufficient to meet the expenses incurred in completing the building, wail, and other incidental charges which were indispensable in maintaining the institution.

In the month of December last, I directed the agent for the state, (Col. Williamson,) to repair to Darien, and order on the balance of the African Slaves which had been previously delivered to him by the Collector of the Port of Brunswick, and after giving the legal notice, expose them to public sale agreeable to law. This duty was accordingly performed, and the sale advertised to commence on the first Tuesday in May last, in this place, but just before the sale was to have taken place, the deputy marshal of the district of Georgia came forward, and made an attempt to arrest them, by vir-

tue of a warrant from the district court of this state at the instance of Miguel De Castro, who was said to be a citizen of Portugal. Being well assured that the name of De Castro was only borrowed to cover the mysterious designs of some of our own citizens who have long been engaged in this abominable traffic; I therefore refused to give them up to the marshal, but finally agreed to suspend the sale, and hold them subject to the decree of the district court, where the case is still pending.

About the time that the marshal came forward to seize on those unfortunate Africans, the agent of the Colonization Society of the United States arrived, clothed with competent authority to ask, receive and transport them to their native country, free from charge or expense.

The proposition was marked with so much liberality and benevolence, that without much hesitation, I agreed to deliver them over to the order of that humane society, as soon as the court of the United States shall adjudge them to be subject to the control of the constituted authorities of this state.

By the 46th section of the militia law passed at the last session of the Legislature, the governor is authorized to cause a sufficient number of copies of that law, together with the acts of Congress more effectually to provide for the national defence by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States, and the acts of Congress for calling for the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, and the articles of war, to be printed and distributed throughout the state, so that every general and field officer therein, and every brigade inspector, adjutant and captain, may be furnished with one copy each. But after strict examination, the law was found to contain several glaring imperfections, which induced me to postpone the execution of that duty until the Legislature could have an opportunity to review and correct its errors.

The various appropriations made by the last Legislature for improving our navigable water courses, have been advanced on the application of the commissioners in terms of the law. The operation of the gentlemen who have contracted to improve the navigation of the Oconee, from Milledgeville to Barnett's shoals, has been slow, but their exertions authorize a belief that they will finally accomplish the object contemplated, in a way that will do credit to themselves, and generally promote the interest of the people in the upper country.

Being on the eve of retiring from the arduous duties of a highly responsible and important trust, I cannot do justice to my feelings without tendering to the Legislature my grateful acknowledgments for the distinguished marks of public confidence that have been conferred on me.

On a strict examination, I trust it will appear, to the satisfaction of my fellow-citizens, that in every situation in which I have been placed, my highest object and only aim has been to promote the interest and prosperity of our beloved country. That I have frequently erred it would be folly to deny, but I flatter myself that when my conduct is fairly examined before an impartial tribunal, the most ample justice will be done to my feeble exertions.

Under this controlling persuasion, and having no higher wish to gratify, than a desire to maintain a

respectably rank among plain, honest citizens, I cheerfully resign the important trust committed to my care into the hands of the immediate representatives of the Sovereign People.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

The late fire at Wilmington, N. C. according to accounts up to the 7th instant, consumed about 300 houses of every description, including the Presbyterian church lately erected; and the total loss of property is between 6 and 700,000 dollars. Only one life was lost, Capt. FANQUHAN M'RAE, after the fire had almost subsided, who ventured within a building for the purpose of saving property not his own. The walls fell, and he was crushed to atoms. He was a useful citizen in his sphere of life, and would have been regretted even had he died on the couch of disease.

## VIRGINIA.

Copy of a letter from Wm. A. Burwell, Esq. to the Editor, dated Oct. 27th, 1819.

Dear Sir—I think you will render an essential service to the holders of military lands in the state of Illinois by publishing the enclosed extract of a letter from Mr. Edward Coles, of Edwardsville, to whom I had written to pay the taxes of some of the soldiers who hold lands in that state. Mr. Coles is a man of great respectability; lives in that state, and may be implicitly relied upon.

"The law requires that non-residents shall pay their taxes to the auditor of the state at Kaskaskia; they must describe each tract by the quarter, the number of the section, the township and the range; they must also state whether their lands are 1st, 2nd or 3d rate, as the tax is assessed accordingly. The law requires all persons to give a list of their taxable property on or before the first day of August, under a penalty of being charged with treble taxes, for the year; and if the taxes are not paid by October, the land will be advertised for sale for the tax, when other charges are added to the treble taxes before the land can be redeemed. The lands are all divided into 1st, 2nd and 3d rates; those of the 1st are valued at four dollars per acre; of the 2nd at three, and the 3d at two dollars; and the tax is 1-2 per cent, on the value."

I have understood that the lands of persons failing to give in their lists are all rated at four dollars per acre.

## NEW YORK.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—Died, on board the sloop John Hancock, on his passage up the North river, on Wednesday night, the 10th instant, the Hon. Robert Jenkins, mayor of the city of Hudson. The day previous, he was knocked overboard by the boom of the sloop, in a squall; but was picked up, after being but a short time in the water. The injury he received by the stroke of the boom, was the probable cause of his death. His remains were taken from on board the sloop on Thursday, and conveyed to Hudson in the steam boat Richmond.

## CENSUS of the CITY of NEW-YORK.

We have received from the National Advocate of the 15th inst. the official return of the census taken by order of the corporation; from which it appears, that there are *one hundred and nineteen thousand, six hundred and fifty seven* inhabitants in the ten wards, of this city; giving an increase within three years of 19,058. In this census there are 46,783 males 51,187 females; 6,260 male aliens; 5,204 female aliens; 3,844 male coloured people; 5,829 females of color; 95 male slaves; 155 female slaves. And it appears, that in three years, there has been a de-

crease of slaves to the number of 367. We are of opinion that the total number exceeds 120,000, and that the city rapidly increases.

## CHESS—A TALE.

When Science with the arts was sporting,  
By sense and fancy's beams beguill'd,  
And every muse was fondly courting  
A smile from heaven's own favored child:

Love, 'midst the grass, danc'd gaily in,  
His quiver closed, his bow unbent,  
And vow'd no further hearts he'd win,  
But join their mental merriment.

The Muses fondly kiss'd the boy,  
But Prudence coldly frown'd on him,  
And pray'd they'd find him some employ,  
Or his old tricks would come on him;  
And when too late, the rogue would prove  
That Science's self must bend to Love.

By turns each Muse her art essay'd,  
But still the urchin chose to doubt 'em,  
And said, tho' thankful for their aid,  
He could do just as well without 'em.

And then a wicked glance he threw,  
Where Science list in thought reclin'd,  
And hop'd she'd offer something new,  
Just to amuse a wayward mind.

The goddess smil'd, and quickly drew  
A chequer'd plane of black and white,  
Whilst all the Muses round them flew,  
And view'd the work with fond delight.

Eight equal squares enclos'd the board,  
Which fields, full sixty-four entwinn'd,  
And each opposing row was stor'd  
With mimic chiefs, in strength combin'd

The kings, in frowning might elate,  
With Queen and Bishop firmly stood,  
And Knight in mail, with pompons state,  
Long'd to imbue his lance in blood;  
Whilst the firm Castle's ponderous strength,  
Plank'd the front Pawn's extended length.

Love view'd with wonder all he saw,  
At Science plann'd each maz' move,  
And own'd with great surprise and awe,  
It was indeed a game of love.

Each changeful move he oft essay'd,  
And puzzled, pleas'd, 'midst joy, distress,  
Vow'd that he'd leave his wicked trade  
Of plaguing hearts—to study Chess.

For so fair Science nam'd the game  
That gave the boy such dear employment,  
Whilst Phylas stole his bow of flame,  
And left him to his heart's enjoyment.

His quiver, arrows too, he stole,  
To shoot at random as he went,  
And now, when love assaults the soul,  
By Avarice the heart is rent;  
And pure affection's rose is sold,  
Like all things else on earth, for gold.

A merchant advertising an assortment of goods for sale, gives notice, that he will take payment in all kinds of country produce except promises.